

Ramucirumab: preclinical research and clinical development

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Abstract: Ramucirumab (IMC-1121B, LY3009806), a fully humanized monoclonal antibody directed against the extracellular domain of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR-2), is a new therapeutic option that selectively inhibits the human VEGFR-2 with a much greater affinity than its natural ligands. Based on the promising results of both preclinical and early clinical studies, ramucirumab has been tested in different tumor types either alone or in combination with chemotherapy. While it has recently been granted its first US Food and Drug Administration approval for use as a single agent in patients with advanced or metastatic gastric cancer or gastroesophageal junction carcinoma, its role for metastatic breast cancer or advanced non-small-cell lung cancer is still debated. The aims of this review are to recall and discuss the most significant preclinical and clinical studies that led to the development of ramucirumab and to present the results of the randomized clinical trials that have tested its efficacy in different malignancies, including gastric and lung cancer.

Keywords: ramucirumab, gastric cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, antiangiogenic

Introduction

Soon after the central role of the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) pathway in cancer growth was established,¹ the widespread clinical use of angiogenic inhibitors led to significant advances in different cancers.² The notable survival effect of these drugs, however, does not significantly impact on the overall cure rate; moreover, the average benefit rapidly decreases with time because of the existence of redundant pathways or the early emergence of resistance mechanisms.³ Notably, despite the massive efforts made to identify potential predictive factors that might help select patients who are more likely to benefit from these drugs, all the results achieved so far are disappointing.^{4,5} Additionally, concerns regarding the benefit-to-risk ratio of these drugs may cause embitterment and limit their use in specific populations.⁶ VEGF receptor 2 (VEGFR-2), a type II transmembrane tyrosine kinase receptor expressed on endothelial cells and on circulating bone marrow-derived endothelial progenitors cells, is standing out as a key receptor in tumor neoangiogenesis.⁷ This complex molecule contains three different parts (including an immunoglobulin [Ig]-like domain extracellular region, a hydrophobic transmembrane region containing the tyrosine kinase domain, and the carboxyl terminal tail) and binds all VEGF-A isoforms, VEGF-C, and VEGF-D. Its unique three-dimensional structure has consequently spurred the research to develop novel specific targeted inhibitors.⁸ Ramucirumab (IMC-1121B, LY3009806) is a fully humanized monoclonal antibody directed against the extracellular domain of VEGFR-2 that can be safely administered intravenously every 2 or 3 weeks.⁹ Preclinical models showed that ramucirumab might

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selectively bind to and inhibit the human VEGFR-2¹⁰ with a much greater affinity than its natural ligands¹¹ (see Figure 1). Once the early clinical studies were completed showing satisfactory results, this interesting molecule was further investigated within a planned program of Phase III registration trials, given either alone or combined with chemotherapy. Recently, ramucirumab has received its first US Food and Drug Administration approval for use as monotherapy in patients with advanced or metastatic gastric cancer or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) carcinoma who had previously failed first-line chemotherapy.¹² The aims of this short review are to recall and comment on the most significant preclinical and clinical steps that have witnessed the development of ramucirumab and to present the results of the randomized studies that have tested its efficacy in different malignancies, including gastric carcinomas and lung cancers (see Table 1).

The biology behind ramucirumab and early clinical trials

VEGFs are a family of glycoproteins that play a critical role and regulate vascular development, angiogenesis,

and lymphoangiogenesis. Five different VEGF ligands bind in a specific manner to three different, although structurally related, receptor tyrosine kinases: VEGFR-1, mainly involved in hematopoietic cell development; VEGFR-2, critical for vascular endothelial cell development; and VEGFR-3, critical for lymphatic endothelial cell development. The role of VEGFR-2 was initially shown to be fundamental in vascular development by the fact that VEGFR-2^{-/-} knockout mice died due to defective development of blood islands, endothelial cells, and hematopoietic cells. Various studies have also shown that VEGFR-2, the target of ramucirumab, is the main mediator of several physiological and pathological effects of VEGF-A on endothelial cells. These include proliferation, migration, survival, and permeability. In adults, VEGFR-2 is expressed mainly on vascular endothelial cells, megakaryocytes, and hematopoietic stem cells. The importance of VEGFR-2 in tumor angiogenesis suggests that blockade of this receptor would be a useful therapeutic strategy for inhibiting angiogenesis and tumor growth. Based on these premises, ramucirumab was developed. Both ramucirumab and its murine version, DC-101, were designed to prevent VEGFR-2 activation, resulting in significant antitumor activity in a wide range of malignancies in animal models.¹³⁻¹⁵ One of the first highly selective inhibitors of VEGFR-2 was actually DC-101, which showed to directly inhibit angiogenesis as well as the growth of several mouse and human tumors in *in vivo* models,¹³ providing evidence that the blockade of this pathway is a useful strategy for the treatment of human cancer. However, one of the major obstacles in developing antibody-based therapeutics was the immunogenicity of the nonhuman-derived monoclonal antibodies. This spurred the production of ramucirumab (IMC-1121B; ImClone Systems, New York, NY, USA), a fully human IgG1 monoclonal antibody, which was shown to be less immunogenic than antibodies of nonhuman origin and therefore better tolerated in human therapy.¹⁶

The Phase I trial was conducted in order to establish the safety, tolerability, and maximum tolerated dose (MTD) of ramucirumab in patients with advanced solid tumors refractory to standard treatment.¹⁷ The dose escalation phase included 37 patients who were treated across seven different dose levels. The initial dose level of 2 mg/kg, based on the results of pharmacokinetic (PK) and preclinical data, was subsequently increased by 100% (4 mg/kg), 50% (6 mg/kg), 33% (8 mg/kg), and 25% (10 mg/kg, 13 mg/kg, and 16 mg/kg). Inpatient dose escalation was not allowed. Ramucirumab was administered at escalating doses as a 1-hour intravenous infusion during cycles consisting of four weekly infusions

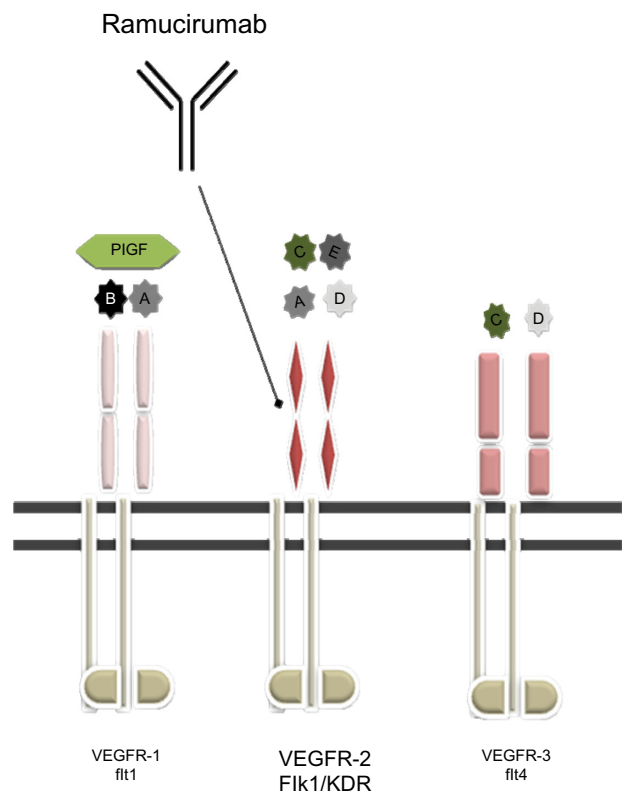


Figure 1 A graphical representation of the effect of ramucirumab when blocking VEGFR-2. VEGF ligands and their receptors are represented. A: VEGF-A, B: VEGF-B, C: VEGF-C, D: VEGF-D, E: VEGF-E.

Abbreviations: VEGFR-2, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor; PIGF, placental growth factor.

Table 1 A summary of the Phase III trials

Trial	Study population	Study design	Primary end point	Results (in months)	P-value
NCT00917384 REGARD	MG or MGEJ progressed during or following first-line platinum- or fluoropyrimidine-based therapy	Ramucirumab 8 mg/kg every 14 days vs placebo	OS	5.2 vs 3.8	0.0473
NCT01170663 RAINBOW	MG progressed during or following first-line platinum- or fluoropyrimidine-based therapy	Paclitaxel 80 mg/m ² + ramucirumab 8 mg/kg every 14 days vs paclitaxel 80 mg/m ² + placebo every 14 days	OS	9.6 vs 7.4	0.0169
NCT01168973 REVEL	MNSCLC progressed during or following first-line platinum-based therapy	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + ramucirumab 10 mg/kg every 21 days vs docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + placebo every 21 days	OS	10.5 vs 9.1	0.02
NCT00703326 ROSE/TRIO-12	Previously untreated locally advanced or MBC HER2-negative	Docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + ramucirumab 10 mg/kg every 21 days vs docetaxel 75 mg/m ² + placebo every 21 days	PFS	9.5 vs 8.2	0.077
NCT01183780 RAISE	MCRC progressed during or following first-line therapy with bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, and fluoropyrimidine	FOLFIRI + ramucirumab 8 mg/kg every 14 days vs FOLFIRI	OS	Trial ongoing	–
NCT01140347 REACH	HCC progressed during or following sorafenib and with Child–Pugh score of A	Ramucirumab 8 mg/kg every 14 days vs placebo	OS	Trial ongoing	–

Abbreviations: NCT, number of clinical trial; MG, metastatic gastric adenocarcinoma; MGEJ, metastatic gastroesophageal junction adenocarcinoma; OS, overall survival; MNSCLC, metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer; MBC, metastatic breast cancer; HER2, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; PFS, progression-free survival; MCRC, metastatic colorectal cancer; FOLFIRI, irinotecan 180 mg/m² day 1 + 5-fluorouracil 2.4 mg/m² days 1–2 + folinic acid 400 mg/m² day 1; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma.

followed in the first cycle by a 2-week rest for PK sampling; this treatment-free period was subsequently eliminated in an amendment. Patients who had received prior treatment with VEGF or VEGFR inhibitors or any monoclonal antibody, as well as patients with poor functional status, as determined by an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status >1, were excluded from the study. No dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs) were observed at doses <10 mg/kg. Overall, two patients experienced DLTs, with one patient developing a grade 3 hypertension after receiving the fourth dose of ramucirumab (dose level 10 mg/kg) and another patient who had a DVT at a 16 mg/kg dose level. In this cohort, a third patient developed a grade 3 hypertension after the first dose of cycle 2, but this event, by definition, was not deemed a DLT. However, due to its temporary proximity to cycle 1, the MTD of ramucirumab was finally established at 13 mg/kg on a weekly schedule.

Overall, the toxicity profile of ramucirumab was similar to the one observed with other agents targeting the VEGFR-2/VEGF axis. As a matter of fact, the principal toxicities reported were hypertension, vascular thrombotic events, and proteinuria. Hypertension generally resolved after administration of antihypertensive drugs, enabling patients to stay on trial, or after treatment suspension, with only one patient who had to permanently discontinue the drug. The most frequently described adverse events (AEs), involving ≥25% of all patients, regardless of relation to ramucirumab, were

fatigue (51.4%), headache (51.4%), peripheral edema (35.1%), diarrhea (35.1%), nausea (32.4%), upper respiratory tract infection (32.4%), abdominal pain (29.7%), anorexia (29.7%), constipation (29.7%), epistaxis (29.7%), proteinuria (29.7%), arthralgia (27.0%), cough (27.0%), and dyspnea (27.0%).

The Phase I trial not only showed that ramucirumab was well tolerated as a weekly 1-hour infusion but also provided proof that VEGFR-2 blockade with such a monoclonal antibody could be an effective anticancer strategy. As a matter of fact, four patients (11%) had confirmed partial response (PR), including two patients with melanoma and gastric cancer treated at a 4 mg/kg dose level, one patient with uterine leiomyosarcoma enrolled in the 13 mg/kg cohort, and one patient with ovarian carcinoma who received ramucirumab at a 16 mg/kg dose level. Furthermore, eleven patients (30%) with different types of tumor experienced either PR or SD lasting ≥6 months.

Despite the MTD being established at 13 mg/kg, the dose eventually selected for subsequent trials was 8 mg/kg, based on PK results. With a clearance mechanism likely to be receptor mediated, ramucirumab PK clearance is saturated at 8 mg/kg, leading to the hypothesis that all VEGFR-2 are blocked by the drug at this dose level.

Finally, another interesting aspect observed in this trial was the relationship between ramucirumab and VEGF-A ligand. Because ramucirumab's affinity for VEGFR-2 is

much higher than VEGF-A ligand, an increase of the serum concentration of the latter was expected as a result of its displacement from the receptor. VEGF-A concentrations actually increased 1.5- to 3.5-fold across dose levels, mainly evident at doses ≥ 8 mg/kg, and VEGF-A elevation after treatment with ramucirumab might be considered for estimating the adequacy and extent of VEGFR-2 blockade.

Gastrointestinal cancers: the road to first global approval and beyond

REGARD is an international, randomized, placebo-controlled, Phase III trial that was conducted between October 2009 and January 2012 in 29 countries all over the world.¹⁸ Patients with advanced or metastatic gastric cancer or GEJ carcinoma who had previously failed a first-line platinum-based chemotherapy were randomly assigned in a 2:1 ratio to intravenous ramucirumab 8 mg/kg once every 2 weeks (n=238) or placebo (n=117), in addition to best supportive care. The primary end point of the study was overall survival (OS); secondary end points included progression-free survival (PFS) and quality of life (QoL). Importantly, blinding involved the study sponsor, investigators, and enrolled patients. Randomization was stratified according to weight loss, anatomic location of the primary tumor, and geographic region. The final results were published after 278 patients had died. Compared with placebo, ramucirumab combined with best supportive care significantly prolonged median OS from 3.8 months to 5.2 months, translating into a 22% reduction in the risk of death (hazard ratio [HR] 0.77; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.60–0.99; $P=0.0473$). The study also met its secondary end points. Patients enrolled in the ramucirumab arm had an improvement in PFS (HR 0.48; 95% CI 0.37–0.62; $P<0.0001$) and a significant increase in DCR (48.7% vs 23.1% with placebo; $P<0.0001$), although the overall risk reduction (RR) was equally low in both treatment arms (3.4% vs 2.6%). Subgroup analysis showed a consistent treatment effect across subgroups. Interestingly, male patients exposed to ramucirumab seemed to have a greater survival benefit compared with female patients (HR for OS 0.67; 95% CI 0.49–0.91 vs HR 1.43; 95% CI 0.85–2.40). Although there was no age restriction among the inclusion criteria, median age of the enrolled patients was low in both arms (60 years). The antiangiogenic drug was very well tolerated, and no unexpected toxicity was reported. In the REGARD trial, 57% of the patients exposed to ramucirumab had grade 3–4 AEs compared with 58% in the placebo group. The most frequent treatment-related severe AE was hypertension (8% with ramucirumab vs 3% with placebo);

no grade 4 hypertension was recorded. Ramucirumab was not associated with increased rates of proteinuria, bleeding, venous thrombosis, or gastrointestinal perforation. In both study arms, 2% of the deaths were considered to be treatment related. The QoL assessment analysis showed that 34% of patients in the ramucirumab arm reported stable or improved conditions at the 6-week assessment compared with 13% in the placebo group. One hundred and twenty-eight patients aged ≥ 65 years were enrolled in the trial. A treatment by age subgroup interaction analysis showed that older patients exposed to ramucirumab had similar survival improvements compared with younger patients (age >65 years: HR 0.72; 95% CI 0.47–1.1 vs age <65 years: HR 0.84; 95% CI 0.61–1.17; P for interaction =0.56).¹⁹ Similar results were reported for PFS. Notably, safety and tolerability profiles were also comparable between the two age cohorts.

The core results of RAINBOW, a large Phase III trial testing ramucirumab in pretreated patients with advanced or metastatic gastric or GEJ adenocarcinoma, have also been reported.²⁰ The study randomized (1:1 ratio) 665 patients who had progressed while on or within 4 months of standard first-line treatment with a platinum-based chemotherapy to paclitaxel 80 mg/m² alone or in combination with ramucirumab 8 mg/kg given every 2 weeks. OS was the primary study end point. Stratification factors included geographic region, measurable versus nonmeasurable disease according to Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, and time to progression on first-line therapy (<6 months vs >6 months). Within the whole trial population, 398 patients were from Europe, Australia, or North America (defined as region 1), 44 were from South America (region 2), and 223 from East Asia (region 3). The trial met its primary and secondary end points with a 19% reduction in the risk of death ($P=0.0169$) and a 27% reduction in the risk of disease progression ($P<0.0001$) with the addition of ramucirumab to paclitaxel. Median OS was 9.6 months for the combination versus 7.4 months for paclitaxel alone, and median PFS was 4.4 months versus 2.9 months, respectively. In addition, the DCR was 80% with paclitaxel plus ramucirumab versus 64% with paclitaxel alone ($P<0.0001$). A similar proportion of patients received at least one postdiscontinuation treatment: 47.9% in the ramucirumab plus paclitaxel arm versus 45.4% in the paclitaxel alone arm. Overall, grade 3–4 AEs significantly increased with the addition of ramucirumab to paclitaxel (82% vs 63%), raising safety concerns for the combination. More specifically, a higher incidence of grade 3–4 neutropenic events (40.7% vs 18.8%), leukopenia (17.4% vs 6.7%), and hypertension (14.1% vs 2.4%) was noted in the

experimental arm. This increased frequency of AEs, however, did not lead to a higher rate of treatment discontinuation. Accordingly, the incidence of treatment-related deaths was similar across treatment arms (4.0% vs 4.6%). The authors used a prespecified stepwise Cox regression analysis to select baseline covariates associated with survival in the overall population, and then adjusted it for these factors in a Cox proportional hazards model that included a term for treatment arm.²¹ The stepwise Cox model identified seven independent survival predictors: Asian origin (region 3), ECOG PS 0, weight loss <10% in the previous 3 months, a limited number of metastatic sites, absence of ascites, well-differentiated tumor histology, and prior gastrectomy. After adjusting for these potential prognostic factors in a multivariate analysis, OS benefit improved in the overall population and in the majority of subgroups, reinforcing the robustness of the primary analysis results. A separate analysis was conducted on region 1 patients.²² Compared with the overall population, patients from Europe, Australia, or North America were more likely to receive a triplets in first-line (37.2% vs 24.5%), to be diagnosed with a GEJ location of the primary tumor (30.7% vs 20.6%), and to have widespread disease (metastasis in at least three different anatomic sites: 39.9% vs 33.7%). The comparative analysis demonstrated that efficacy and safety results achieved among patients from Western countries were consistent with those of the overall study population. A QoL analysis, which was the secondary end point of the study, was also performed, showing that the addition of ramucirumab to paclitaxel did not impair the QoL, and that patients exposed to the experimental drug had a longer period of well-being and higher rates of stable or improved QLQ C-30 scores.²³

The combination of ramucirumab and chemotherapy as first-line treatment did not return similar benefits. In a randomized, placebo-controlled, Phase II trial, 164 patients with previously untreated advanced esophageal, GEJ, or gastric cancers received oxaliplatin, leucovorin, and 5-fluorouracil (modified FOLFOX) plus ramucirumab 8 mg/kg or modified FOLFOX plus placebo.²⁴ PFS was the primary end point of the study, while secondary end points included overall response rate (ORR), safety, and OS. Although a higher DCR was reported for patients receiving ramucirumab (85% vs 67%), in the intention-to-treat analysis, no difference in either median PFS (6.44 months vs 6.74 months; HR 0.98; 95% CI 0.69–1.37) or median OS (11.7 months vs 11.5 months; HR 1.08; 95% CI 0.73–1.58) was noted between treatment arms. Interestingly, reasons for treatment discontinuation other than disease progression were numerically

higher in the experimental arm (48% vs 16%). As suggested by an exploratory analysis that showed longer PFS favoring ramucirumab in the gastric/GEJ subgroup, differences in baseline disease biology and dissimilar treatment sensibility to angiogenic inhibitors between esophageal and gastric cancers might have jeopardized the results of the trial.

REACH²⁵ and RAISE²⁶ are two large, second-line, randomized Phase III trials testing ramucirumab in pretreated patients with hepatocellular carcinoma or advanced colorectal carcinoma, respectively. The design of both trials has been presented at the 2012 American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting.^{27,28} In REACH, 544 hepatocellular carcinoma patients whose disease progressed during or following first-line therapy with sorafenib or who were intolerant to the agent were randomized to either ramucirumab or placebo. The trial enrollment has recently been completed, and final results of the study are expected in 2015. In the meantime, a press notice released on June 11, 2014 announced that OS favored the ramucirumab arm, but the advantage was not statistically significant. In the RAISE trial, over 1,000 advanced colorectal carcinoma patients who have failed a first-line combination including bevacizumab, oxaliplatin, and a fluoropyrimidine are being randomized to irinotecan, leucovorin, and 5-fluorouracil (FOLFIRI) plus ramucirumab versus FOLFIRI alone.

Ramucirumab in lung cancer: renewed hope from antiangiogenic treatments

In a first-line Phase II study enrolling advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients, Camidge et al²⁹ investigated the combination of ramucirumab (10 mg/kg), carboplatin (AUC 6), and paclitaxel (200 mg/m²) every 3 weeks for a maximum of six cycles, followed by maintenance with ramucirumab alone. PFS at 6 months was the primary end point of the study. Fifteen of the first 30 patients enrolled were evaluable for response. Objective response rate was 67% (nine patients achieved a PR and one patient a complete response). Preliminary PFS at 6 months was 5.7 months. Preliminary safety data showed that the combination was well tolerated. At the 2013 World Conference on Lung Cancer, Doebele et al³⁰ presented the results of a randomized Phase II study evaluating the administration of ramucirumab in combination with first-line platinum-based chemotherapy in 140 patients with nonsquamous advanced NSCLC. Patients were randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive a maximum of six cycles of either cisplatin or carboplatin and pemetrexed every 3 weeks followed by maintenance treatment with pemetrexed (arm A) or

ramucirumab (at the dose of 10 mg/kg) in combination with either cisplatin or carboplatin and pemetrexed every 3 weeks followed by maintenance treatment with ramucirumab and pemetrexed (arm B). PFS was the primary end point of the study. There was no significant difference in PFS between the two arms: 5.6 months in arm A versus 7.2 months in arm B (HR 0.75; $P=0.132$). A significant difference in terms of DCR, however, was observed: 86% for patients treated with chemotherapy and ramucirumab and 70% for patients treated with chemotherapy alone ($P=0.031$). The addition of ramucirumab to chemotherapy did not lead to increased or unexpected toxicities. The most common grade ≥ 3 AEs reported were neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, nausea, hypertension, back pain, and fatigue.

The combination of ramucirumab (10 mg/kg) and docetaxel (75 mg/m²), compared with docetaxel (75 mg/m²) plus placebo, has also been evaluated in a randomized, double-blind, Phase III study (REVEL study) recruiting advanced NSCLC patients who had experienced disease progression during or after previous first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.³¹ The treatment was administered until disease progression, unacceptable toxicity, or death. OS was the primary end point of the study. Secondary end points included PFS, ORR, patient-reported outcomes, and assessment of safety and toxicity. Exploratory objectives included the assessment of potential predictive biomarkers for response to ramucirumab from patients' sera and tumor specimens. The results of this pivotal trial have been recently published.³² The patients enrolled in the experimental arm ($n=628$) achieved a significantly longer OS compared with those enrolled in the control arm ($n=625$): 10.4 versus 9.1 months (HR 0.857; $P=0.0235$). These results were observed in both squamous and nonsquamous patients. Patients treated with ramucirumab and docetaxel had a longer PFS (4.5 vs 3.0 months; HR 0.762; $P<0.0001$) and a higher ORR (22.9% vs 13.6%; $P<0.001$) compared with patients treated with docetaxel alone. The most frequently observed severe AEs in the experimental arm were fatigue (14% vs 10%), neutropenia (49% vs 40%), leukopenia (14% vs 12%), febrile neutropenia (16% vs 10%), and hypertension (6% vs 2%). Overall, the toxicities observed with ramucirumab were easily manageable with dose adjustments or supportive care.

Currently, a randomized Phase II study evaluating the role of platinum-based chemotherapy with or without ramucirumab as first-line treatment for patients with recurrent or advanced NSCLC is active, but it is not recruiting patients.³³ Another randomized, double-blind, Phase II study comparing the combination of ramucirumab and docetaxel with

docetaxel alone in Japanese patients who have experienced disease progression after a first-line platinum-based chemotherapy is currently ongoing.³⁴

Ramucirumab in metastatic breast cancer: a stinging setback

The rationale for the use of an angiogenesis inhibitor in patients with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) derives from extensive laboratory data. In preclinical models, transfection of tumor cells with angiogenic stimulatory peptides has shown to increase tumor growth and to promote invasion and metastasis development.³⁵ In vivo, the β subunit of the hypoxia-inducible factors (HIF-1 and HIF-2) is constitutively expressed, while the α subunit is protected from degradation only under hypoxic condition,³⁶ and HIF-1 α expression progressively increases from normal breast tissue to invasive carcinoma. Moreover, HIF-1 α expression is lower in well-differentiated than in poorly differentiated lesions, and it is associated with increased expression of the VEGF.³⁷ The VEGF appears to be the most important growth factor involved in the regulation of the angiogenic process, and the intratumoral level of VEGF is considered a strong prognostic marker in patients with BC.³⁸ The interaction between the VEGF and its receptors results in an autocrine loop that seems to promote the growth and metastasis of BC.³⁹ Furthermore, the VEGFR-2, the most relevant endothelial cell surface receptor of the VEGF, is commonly overexpressed in BC.³⁵ For these reasons, targeting the VEGFR-2 is a promising therapeutic approach in MBC patients, and ramucirumab is the only recombinant human monoclonal antibody that prevents the binding of the VEGF ligand to VEGFR-2 to be tested in MBC patients.⁴⁰

Seven Asian women diagnosed with MBC were enrolled in a small Phase I study to receive docetaxel at a dose of 75 mg/m² every 3 weeks in combination with ramucirumab administered as an intravenous infusion at a dose of 10 mg/kg every 3 weeks.⁴¹ Overall, four patients experienced a serious AE during the study treatment, with two patients experiencing a DLT. The decision to combine ramucirumab with docetaxel was based on the translational and clinical data available. In an in vivo BC model, treatment with a VEGF antibody plus docetaxel produced a more potent blockade of angiogenesis in the mice with VEGF-transfected cells compared with docetaxel alone, overcoming acquired resistance to docetaxel.⁴² In line with this result, the placebo-controlled Avastin and Docetaxel in Metastatic Breast Cancer (AVADO) trial demonstrated a longer PFS in human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative MBC patients treated with first-line

bevacizumab in combination with docetaxel compared with patients treated with docetaxel single agent (8.1 months with docetaxel single agent vs 9.0 months with docetaxel plus bevacizumab 15 mg/kg; $P=0.045$). However, no significant improvement in OS was observed.⁴³

At the 2014 ASCO Annual Meeting, the results of a Phase II trial comparing eribulin mesylate 1.4 mg/m² on day 1 and day 8 every 3 weeks alone or in combination with ramucirumab 10 mg/kg on day 1 every 3 weeks in MBC patients pretreated with anthracycline and taxane were presented.⁴⁴ The study did not meet its primary end point with a PFS of 4.4 months in the ramucirumab arm versus 4.1 months in the nonramucirumab arm ($P=0.4$) and an OS of 13.5 months in the ramucirumab arm versus 11.5 months in the nonramucirumab arm ($P=0.4$). No difference was observed either in ORR or in median duration of response. Moreover, higher rates of any grade fatigue (64% vs 57%), headache (39% vs 15%), diarrhea (25% vs 15%), bleeding (4.6% vs 18.8%), hypertension (1.5% vs 13.0%), and congestive heart failure (0% vs 1.4%) were observed with the addition of the antiangiogenic drug.

Recently, an open-label, Phase II trial started to randomize patients with locally advanced or MBC who have been previously treated with anthracycline and taxane therapy to receive ramucirumab or icrucumab (IMC-18F1, a human antibody targeting VEGFR-1) administered every 3 weeks in combination with oral capecitabine administered twice a day on days 1–14 every 3 weeks.⁴⁵ Approximately 150 patients will be randomized and stratified by triple-negative receptor status and prior antiangiogenic therapy. The study is expected to complete the accrual of patients by the end of 2014; no preliminary results are available yet.

The results from the interim analysis of the Phase III trial combining docetaxel plus ramucirumab in MBC patients were initially presented at the 2013 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium. The ROSE/TRIO-12 trial⁴⁶ randomized at a 2:1 ratio 1,144 human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative MBC patients to receive docetaxel 75 mg/m² alone or in combination with ramucirumab 10 mg/kg every 3 weeks. After a median follow-up of 16.2 months, the addition of ramucirumab showed no significant advantage in either PFS or OS. The median PFS as assessed by the investigators was 9.5 months in the ramucirumab arm and 8.2 months in the nonramucirumab arm (HR 0.88; 95% CI 0.95–1.01; $P=0.077$). Moreover, in an analysis stratified according to age, prior taxane therapy, visceral metastasis, hormone receptor status, and geographical region, no advantage to ramucirumab was found for any subgroup. The OS

observed in an interim analysis showed no difference between arms, with a median OS of 27.3 months in the ramucirumab arm and 27.2 months in the nonramucirumab arm (HR=1.01; $P=0.915$).

No difference was observed either in terms of antitumor activity with an ORR of 44.7% in the ramucirumab arm and 37.9% in the nonramucirumab arm ($P=0.027$); the DCR was 86.4% versus 81.3% ($P=0.022$), respectively. The only significant difference observed between the investigational and the control arm was the median time to progression (9.7 months vs 8.2 months, respectively, HR 0.78; $P=0.034$).

In line with the previously reported Phase II study, treatment-related AEs occurred at a higher rate in the ramucirumab arm compared with the nonramucirumab arm. In particular, patients treated with the antiangiogenic drug experienced more frequently, fatigue (68.4% vs 66.0%), weight loss (21.9% vs 10.5%), neutropenia (17.6% vs 16%), febrile neutropenia (8.1% vs 4.2%), hypertension (27.0% vs 11.5%), bleeding (48.0% vs 22.3%), epistaxis (39.9% vs 16.8%), and stomatitis (50.7% vs 30.6%).

So far, no antiangiogenic strategy has proved to improve OS in MBC. Hopefully, new translational trials such as the MERiDiAN study⁴⁷ will outline biomarkers that can identify patients who will benefit the most from VEGF-targeted agents.

Future directions and conclusion

Ramucirumab alone or in combination with chemotherapy has demonstrated significant improvement in OS and PFS in pretreated patients with advanced gastric cancer or NSCLC. These results are relevant, especially in gastric cancer, because second-line treatment in both tumor types provides limited advantage in terms of OS, arising doubts and concerns about the cost efficacy profile of the drug. However, the scenario in gastric cancer compared with NSCLC is completely different. In gastric cancer there was no standard second-line treatment approved before ramucirumab, and despite the failure of bevacizumab to improve OS, the VEGF pathway seems to be relevant and to play a key role in this disease. The benefit of ramucirumab translated into a mortality RR of 22% with a notable 52% reduction in the risk of progression. The REGARD results are further corroborated by the positive results from the RAINBOW trial where ramucirumab was combined with paclitaxel in second-line treatment and compared with paclitaxel alone. Ramucirumab is a landmark treatment of gastric cancer, but the early disease progression in most patients suggests that the benefit to select patients who could benefit from this drug is an important issue to

consider for the future development and use of ramucirumab in this disease.

In advanced NSCLC, three drugs are currently approved in second-line treatment, and ramucirumab has shown to provide a mortality RR of 14% and a 24% reduction in the risk of progression. These results, however, are inferior and less exciting compared with those achieved in gastric cancer trials. With only 1.4 months of difference in OS in favor of ramucirumab for patients with advanced NSCLC, the use of ramucirumab might be questioned also in light of the recent ASCO statement defining which outcomes should be considered as clinically meaningful.⁴⁸ According to this statement, the survival benefit for NSCLC should be 2.5–4 months and 3–4 months for PFS in order to be considered clinically relevant. The REVEL results did not meet this criterion, which, however, is to be expected for first-line treatments and not for second-line therapies; therefore, it is reasonable to suggest that for NSCLC second-line treatments we should lower the threshold. Moreover, the 1.4 months of benefit in OS for ramucirumab could suggest that the improved PFS of 1.5 months did not just extend time on treatment but translated into prolonged survival. Another issue in favor of ramucirumab is the potential use in all-comers without histotype selection, because patients with squamous cell carcinoma seemed to have similar benefit from ramucirumab compared with the nonsquamous group. For this reason, ramucirumab could be a good option for pretreated patients with squamous cell carcinoma, potentially being the only antiangiogenic agent for this histotype, as bevacizumab is registered for nonsquamous cell carcinoma, and nintedanib has positive results in OS in adenocarcinoma only.⁴⁹ Nevertheless, in the era of targeted agents, a biomarker-selected population should be considered the standard approach. But as regards ramucirumab, we can only remain hopeful that the identification of a specific biomarker might help select patients who will respond. Clearly, an adequate selection would be paramount for achieving better results and containing the expenses for this drug, which has a prohibitive cost (\$7,140 per infusion) and which would be used to treat tumors with high incidence like the NSCLCs.

Disclosure

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